

REMARKS

The above-noted cancellation of claims 1 and 2, and the addition of new claims 3 and 4, as well as the submission of a revised Abstract and revisions to the Specification, are respectfully submitted prior to initiation of the prosecution of this application in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

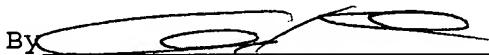
The above-noted new claims are respectfully submitted in order to more clearly and appropriately claim the subject matter which applicant considers to constitute his inventive contribution. No new matter is included in these amendments. In addition, the revisions to the Abstract and Specification are submitted in order to clarify and correct the Abstract and Specification and to conform them to all of the requirements of U.S. practice. No new matter is included in these amendments.

In view of the above, it is respectfully requested that these amendments now be entered, and that prosecution on the merits of this application now be initiated. If, however, for any reason the Examiner does not believe such action can be taken, it is respectfully requested that he telephone applicant's attorney at (908) 654-5000 in order to overcome any objections which he may have.

If there are any additional charges in connection with this requested amendment, the Examiner is authorized to charge applicant's Deposit Account No. 12-1095 therefor.

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Respectfully submitted,

By 
Arnold H. Krumholz
Registration No.: 25,428
LERNER, DAVID, LITTBENBERG,
KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK, LLP
600 South Avenue West
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
(908) 654-5000
Attorney for Applicant

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REFINING ELEMENT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present This invention relates to refiners of the disc-type, which are plane planar or conical, with opposed refining discs rotating relative to one another. The refining discs are provided with refining elements, which between themselves their opposing faces form a refining gap for the working of fibrous material. The fibrous material preferably is preferably lignocellulosic, and the refiner is used for the manufacture of, for example, reject pulp, recycled fiber pulp and mechanical pulps such as board pulp, thermomechanical pulp (TMP) and chemi-thermomechanical pulp (CTMP) as well as for the low-concentration refining of chemical pulps. More particularly, the present The invention, more precisely, relates to a refining element to be used in a refiner of the above kind.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] A refining element is generally formed with a pattern of bars and intermediate grooves. The bars and grooves are formed in different ways, depending on which fibrous material is to be worked and which the degree of working desired and, thus, in the case of lignocellulosic material, which the pulp quality which is desired. The bars generally have an upper surface and side surfaces in such a way, that longitudinal edges are formed between the upper surface and the respective side surface. The bars can be, for example, be continuous or discontinuous and arranged in various patterns. The working of the fibrous material is substantially carried out substantially by the bars of the refining elements. The refining gap is formed so, that the fibrous material, as seen in the radial direction, shall passes from the inside outwardly. Farthest inwardly in the refining gap, the refining elements normally are normally formed to bring about a first

disintegration of the material and to advance the material outwardly in the refining gap. A certain defibering, i.e. separation of the fibers of the lignocellulosic material, also takes place in the inner portion of the refining gap, where the distance between the refining surfaces is the greatest. Thereafter the this distance decreases outwardly in order that the desired working or refining of the fibrous material shall can be achieved.

[0003] At During the refining of fibrous material of high concentration and, above all, at high energy inputs, it was has been found necessary to form the outer portion of the refining element with a tight pattern of bars and grooves in order thereby to thereby improve the access to the fibrous material and to bring about an effective working thereof. The bar width in that case can here be from about 1- to 2 mm and the groove width can be from about 1-.5 —to 2 mm. This working generates at the same time generates a great amount of steam in the refining gap. This gives rise to a high steam pressure in the refining gap. This high steam pressure has a negative effect on the capacity and operational stability of the refiner. This also implies a restriction of on the possible potential energy input. The steam which is developed will, as a result of the tight pattern, be forced up out of the grooves, and will disturb the material flow through the refining gap.

[0004] One way of solving this problem would be to supply dilution water to the refining gap in order thereby to thereby condense the steam. This, however, would reduce the material concentration to a low level, and thereby deteriorate the pulp quality.

[0005] At During the working or refining of fibrous material with having a low concentration no steam development takes place, and the material is transported, partly by the

liquid flow, out of the refining gap. Here In this case, a tight pattern of bars and grooves implies, that results in the flow through the refining gap can be being much too low.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In accordance with the present invention, these and other problems have now been overcome by the discovery of a refining element for use in the refining of fibrous material, the refining element including a refining surface having a pattern of bars and intermediate first grooves having a first width between the pattern of bars, the bars including a pair of side surfaces and an upper surface, and extending in an arcuate shape longitudinally outwardly over the refining surface, the upper surface of the bars including a plurality of second grooves having a second width, the first width being greater than the second width, the plurality of second grooves forming a predetermined angle of from about 10° to 90° with respect to the longitudinal direction of the bars, whereby the second grooves extend substantially radially outwardly with respect to the refining surface. In a preferred embodiment, the plurality of second grooves each extend angularly in the same direct with respect to the bars.

[0007] The accordance with the present invention offers a solution ef to the above problems is provided. According to the present invention, the bars and grooves have a greater width in order to allow steam transport and, respectively, liquid flow out of the refining gap, at the same time as the upper surfaces of the bars are provided with a plurality of smaller grooves obliquely or across the bars so that they form an angle of from about 10°— to 90°, suitably and preferably from about 10°— to 70°, with respect to the longitudinal direction of the bars. These smaller grooves suitably are can be linear, but possibly or they can be slightly curved. The smaller grooves suitably are, in one embodiment, open to both

side surfaces of the bars. By In accordance with this design of the bars, the fibrous material will be worked effectively and at the same time the steam or liquid flow is collected in the grooves between the bars and led out of the refining gap without disturbing the flow of the fibrous material.

[0008] The smaller grooves, for example, can be placed along the entire length of the bars or they can be broken off by small portions without grooves, counted as seen in the longitudinal direction of the bars.

[0009] The wide bars, according to the present invention, extend are in an arcuate or bow-shaped direction over the refining element, and the small grooves are angularly disposed in relation to the longitudinal direction of the bars.

~~The characterizing features of the invention are defined in the attached claims.~~

~~The invention is described in greater detail in the following with reference to the accompanying Figures showing some embodiments of the invention.~~

~~Fig. 1 shows the front side of a refining element according to the invention;~~

~~Figs. 2 - 4 show the upper surface of the bars with different designs;~~

~~Fig. 5 is a section according to V V in Fig. 2.~~

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The present invention may be further appreciated with reference to the following detailed description, which in turn refers to the drawings, in which:

[0011] FIG. 1 is a top, elevational view of a refining element in accordance with the present invention;

[0012] FIG. 2 is a partial, enlarged, top, elevational view of a portion of the bars and grooves in accordance with the refining element of the present invention;

[0013] FIG. 3 is a partial, enlarged, top, elevational view of another embodiment of the bars and grooves in accordance with a refining element of the present invention;

[0014] FIG. 4 is partial, enlarged, top, elevational view of another embodiment of a portion of the bars and grooves in accordance with the refining element of the present invention; and

[0015] FIG. 5 is a side, elevational, cross-sectional view of a portion of the bars and grooves used in the refining element of the present invention taken along segment V-V of FIG. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0016] In Fig. 1 is shown Referring to the Figures, in which like reference numerals refer to like elements thereof, Fig. 1 shows a refining element 10, which is intended to refine fibrous material with having a high concentration. The refining element 10 is provided with a pattern of bars 11 and intermediate grooves 12, where the bars have upper surfaces 13 and side surfaces 14 with edges 15. The pattern is divided into two zones, one inner zone 16 and one outer zone 17, where the bars and grooves in the inner zone are sparser than the bars in the outer zone. The bars in the inner zone are intended to bring about a first disintegration of the fibrous material and to advance the material outwardly to the outer zone. The bars in the outer zone are placed more tightly, which implies thus provides for more bar edges for effecting the in order to effect substantial working and refining of the material. The pattern can also comprise more zones where the pattern usually is usually made tighter from zone to zone, moving radially outwardly.

[0017] Due to the bars being provided with oblique smaller grooves 18 in the on their upper surfaces, the bars as well as the intermediate grooves can be made wider without the working

upper surface of the bars losing their effectiveness. These wider grooves imply simultaneously that yield the result that both the steam and, respectively, liquid flow in the grooves is are simultaneously facilitated, and the disturbances of in the working of the fibrous material is are minimized. The bar width can be from about 3- to 30 mm and the groove width from about 2- to 15 mm with a depth of from about 5- to 15 mm. The deepest grooves at low are for lower concentration refining.

[0018] Fig. 2 shows an embodiment of the bars 11 on a another refining element according to the present invention. Along the bars 11 a plurality of smaller grooves 18 are placed, which are arranged slightly angularly in relation to the longitudinal direction of the bars, and should which can be open to both side surfaces 14. The depth of the smaller grooves should be one or some millimetres more millimeters, preferably from about 1- to 5 mm. Their width should be from about 0.5- to 2 mm. The distance between adjacent smaller grooves should be from about 1- to 10 mm, preferably from about 2- to 5 mm.

[0019] In Fig. 3 the bars are arc-shaped and the smaller grooves 18 on the upper surface of the bars are always each oblique in relation to the longitudinal direction of the bars. The smaller grooves should thus have a substantially radial direction. As to the design of the smaller grooves (18), the same dimensions apply as in the case with the embodiment of Fig 2.

[0020] According to Fig. 4, the smaller grooves 18 are angular in different directions, preferably in such a way that they cross each other on the upper surface of the bars 11. Alternatively, they can be offset in the longitudinal direction of the bars, so that they do not cross each other. These embodiments allow that permit the rotation direction of rotation of the refining element can to be changed. As to for

the design of the smaller grooves 18, the same dimensions apply as in the case with the embodiment of Fig. 2.

[0021] Bars with a design according to the present invention can be placed in any zone on the refining element, but preferably in an outer zone where the working and refining are most intensive, and the distance between opposed refining elements is the shortest, i.e. the refining gap is the smallest and the steam development is the greatest.

[0022] ~~At—During~~ the working of fibrous material with refining elements according to the present invention, the upper surfaces of the bars 11 and the edges of the smaller grooves 18 will work on the material. The steam development arising at high material concentration and the liquid flow passing through the refining gap at low material concentration are led away from the upper surfaces of the bars and can pass out through the grooves between the bars, so that the working of the fibrous material is not disturbed. Thereby, a high capacity can be achieved ~~at maintained while maintaining the~~ pulp quality. By designing the refining elements with arc-shaped wide bars 11 with substantially radial smaller grooves 18 on the upper surface, an increased capacity can be obtained. At the same time, a high pulp quality is achieved, in that the smaller grooves bring about an effective fibrillation of the fibrous material.

~~The invention, of course, is not restricted to the embodiments shown, but can be varied within the scope of the claims with reference to the description and Figures.~~

[0023] Although the invention herein has been described with reference to particular embodiments, it is to be understood that these embodiments are merely illustrative of the principles and applications of the present invention. It is therefore to be understood that numerous modifications may be made to the illustrative embodiments and that other

arrangements may be devised without departing from the spirit
and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended
claims.